Vol. XXX No. 9,180.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches fro sect of war, or represented by Special Correspondente with either Prussian or French armies, and at the leading cap-Hals. THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been weed, in an imperfect form, by The New-York Herald, World, Times, and They were thus used yesterday by The New York

THE PEACEFUL CAPITULATION OF PARIS PROBABLE.

THE AVAILABLE FORCE FOR DEFENSE MUCH EXAGGERATED - GUNS AND AMMUNITION WANTING-UTTER DESPAIR OF DEFENSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The special correspondent of The Tribune at Paris sends the following dispatch dated Sept. 6, midnight: "The following is an exact statement of the real situation of Paris, obtained upon the best authority. There will be, with Gen. Vinoy's troops, 40,000 soldiers in Paris, utterly demoralized, beside 80,000 armed National Guards, 20,000 Gardes Mobile, and about 5,000 armed volunteers. This is the whole armed force that can be counted on for

"There are no more guns. There is hardly ammunition enough for one battle. The Provisional Government would treat on any terms but the cession of territory. They fear that if the armed force were ordered to the ramparts, the scum of the populace would pillage the town. Intervention is earnestly sought. Jules Favre's application to Lord Lyons for mediation is without immediate result, the latter having received no instructions since ing from the top of the Central Pavilion. The the change of Government. Notwithstanding the proclamation, the feeling is utter despair. Resistance is known to be impossible. The Prussians are expected at Compiègne to-

POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

CIRCULAR FROM JULES FAVRE-FRANCE IN FA-POOT OF TERRITORY-THE WAR TO BE CON-

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870. A circurlar has just been issued by Jules Favre which contains the following points: "The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany the master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia had said that he made war against the dynasty, and not against France; yet the dynasty is gone and France is free, yet is this impious war continued. Will the King face this responsibility before the world and before history ! France yields not one foot of soil; not a stone of a fortress. A shameless peace means the extermination of our cause and that of Europe. We are undismayed. The army is resolute and provided. Three hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last. They can hold the city for three months and conquer. If crushed, France will arise and avenge it. Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace; but war proving inevitable, we will continue the struggle, confident of the triumph of justice."

NICE DESIRING RE-ANNEXATION TO ITALY. A DEPUTATION SENT TO THE ITALIAN GOVERN-MENT_THE PEOPLE PREPARED FOR REVOLT -RE-ANNEXATION CONSIDERED INDISPEN-

> (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Loxnov, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TEIBUNE at Florence, under date of Sept. 3, says: "A Deputa- foggy; becomes unnerved; puts on his hat and leaves tion from Nice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived this morning. They announced that Nice is tired of enduring the tyrannical yoke of France. The young men, both in the towns and the country, refused to join the Garde Mobile. Daily conflicts are occurring between the military and the people. Secret societies are formed, the cities are crowded with Mazzinian agents, and a general rising of the people is imminent. Reannexation to Italy is indispensable. The Minister declined to reply. The Deputation leaves, saying, 'Henceforth Republicans, heretofore opposed, will now have their own way.'

"The Roman question is as doubtful as ever. Troops are continually going forward to the Roman

REVOLUTIONARY SCENES IN PARIS. A DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT-THE TUMULT

PUBLIC WAS DECLARED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870. A special correspondent of The Tribune at Paris sends the following description of the occurrences which he witnessed in that city during the progress

THE FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEWS. Paris, Sept. 5.—The Empire is dead, and the Republic has risen from the ruins. The commotion commenced on Saturday. The news of the Emperor's surrender and the capitulation of MacMahon's army were made known to the Empress at 7 o'clock in the evening. She immediately retired into her apartment, and refused to receive even intimate friends. Toward 9 the broad facts were known to a few persons only, but a general uneasiness prevailed, and while the Mobiles, on their way to camp at Saint Maur, accompanied by a small crowd, were proceeding up the Boulevards toward the Bastille, they sung the Murseillaise, and some shouted "La Déchéance." This cry had been already heard in other localities.

BLOOD SPILLED. Opposite the guard-house of the Police Sergeants, on the Boulevard Bonne Novelle, the police charged a crowd with drawn swords and revolvers, killing a Garde Mobile, a National Guard, and injuring several people. The mob turned upon the police and drove them back. The news of this act excited great indignation, and cries of "Down with the Police Sergeants!" were heard everywhere. The crowd had also assembled in the Prace de la Concorde and about the Chamber of Deputies. This crowd was also charged by the police, and many individuals, were hurt. The bridge was barred to the public and

paraded by the police and troops till midnight. At the sitting of the Chamber at noon, Count de Palikao made an official statement of the disaster to MacMahon's army and the capture of the Emperor. Jules Favre demanded a vote of déchéance, but the Chamber adjourned till next day at 12 o'clock. The news was not generally known till after 9 on Sunday morning, when the Ministerial statement appeared on the walls and in the morning papers. Soon immense excitement was apparent everywhere. By

the police sergeants, gendarmerie on horseback, and the troops on the bridge and around the Chamber' Popular Deputies were recognized and met with acclamations and cries of "La Déchéance!" and " Fire la République!" As the day wore on, the crowds augmented. On the passage of companies of National Guards, the people shouted "Vice National Vice la République!" and the Guards re-Garde!" ciprosated.

THE CROWD OVERPOWERS ALL RESISTANCE. At 2 p. m. the gates of the Tuileries garden were closed, and had remained so since morning, watched by the Zouaves and other detachments of the Imperial Guard. The people on the outside were trying to shake the gates on the side of the Place de la Concorde. At 2] a rush was made by a part of the crowd, headed by some of the National Guard. The police sergeants and gendarmie made an armed demonstration of resistance, but suddenly yielded, and the crowd rushed by, shouting, "La Déchéance" and "Vive la République." People fraternized with the gendarmes and troops, and these with the National Guard. There was no resisting the masses who followed, and soon they surrounded the Chamber, and finally invaded it. At 3 o'clock shouting and commotion in front of the Chamber were heard. I saw the crowd from the Place de la Concorde. A procession marched slowly along the quay. The members of the Left recognized that they were being escorted to the Hotel de Ville. Then came a rush of | Lafayette. the mob from the other side of the bridge, the Naional Guards, the Mobiles, and the troops shouting, La Déchéance" and " Vive la République.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE TUILERIES. It becomes known that the Emperor is deposed by the Chamber and that the Republic is declared. The people rush upon the police sergeants and disarm them. One National Guard has his head gashed with a sword and is led away. The police sergeants get off the best way they can. The people assail the gates of the Tuileries. The guards after a menace consent to a parley. The men clamber up and wrench off the eagles from the gates. The gates are presently opened and the people flock in, going toward the palace. The flag is still flycrowd approaches the private garden. There is a detachment of troops there. The officer is summoned to open the gates. He refuses, but says he can let his men be replaced by the National Guard. This is done and the officer saves his honor. The people walk in and immediately invade the interior f the palace. The flag is torn and handed down. The Empress has left. The Mobiles and people amuse themselves looking at the albums and the Prince Imperial's playthings. They notice that the VOR OF PEACE, BUT WILL NOT YIELD A draperies of the windows are partly removed. The people write with chalk, "Death to thieves." They respect property. The whole palace is visited, but

nothing removed. THE PEOPLE INVADE THE CHAMBERS.

Meanwhile, in the morning at an earlier heur the Deputies were returning to appoint a committee to consider the three proposals submitted by Palikao, Thiers and Favre. A company of National Guards having charge of the gates shouted "La Décheance," and, as the Deputies passed, some few Nationals ounted the steps of the Palace of the Corps Législatif, and signaled their comrades from the Pont de la Concorde. Presently the latter rushed forward, followed by the crowd, all classes intermixed, and shouting "Vive la République!" Once inside the palace gates, the people spread themselves all over the building except the hall where the sessions of the Deputies are held. The next hall was occupied by troops, who fraternized with the people.

Crémieux addresses the people. They demand the withdrawal of the troops. Palikao appears, and omises that the troops shall be removed. Schneider, led by two officers, crosses the court-yard, pale, haggard, and with tears in his eyes. He disappears into the hall where the sessions are held. Attempts are made to force its doors Gen. Motterouge orders the National Guards to defend the entry. There are loud cries of "Déchéance" and "Vive la République." The Deputies of the Left pass out and receive acclamation. Gambetta recommends calmness, and says, The majority must proclaim the déchéance."

THE CONSTERNATION OF SCHNEIDER. In one of the galleries somebody begins a speech. A few Deputies of the Right enter, but suddenly, as if panic-stricken, they retreat precipitately. der now appears. He attempts to speak; grows

the chair. At this moment a small side-door under the galleries opens, and about 30 push through. A National Guard causes them to withdraw and closes the door, locking it. On the tribune there are shouts and gesticulations. Everybody speaks at

Another party of citizens forces its way in. The President's cry of "Order" is drowned by shouts of Vice la République." Palikao endeavors to obtain a hearing, and, failing, puts on his hat and quits the Chambers. The President tries unsuccessfully to allay the uproar, two Deputies going to his assistance, and all three very violently gesticulating. The Deputies of the Left address the people, striving to quell the tumult. Then Gambetta appeals to them to preserve order, and to await the arrival of the Representatives, as they will bring in the question of

THE LEFT GO IN PROCESSION It is now 3 o'clock. Suddenly a crowd of people rush into the hall. The Deputies try to keep them back, but the hall is entirely invaded. The President IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF-HOW THE RE- puts on his hat and leaves the hall, declaring the session closed. As he quits his seat, National Guards and people come crowding in. There are general cries of " Vice la République." The Deputies of the Left mix with the people, and all cry, "To the Hotel de Ville!" Gambetta and other Republican leaders leave the Chambers and go in procession down the Pont de la Concorde, followed by the crowd.

Meanwhile, outside the Chambers, men climb up to the statue of Law, over the portal, and destroy the eagle which adorns the baton in the hands of the image. Then it is itself destroyed-the head first, then the arms. Gambetta and the procession pass down the Quai des Tuileries. Soldiers applaud and shout with the crowd. A lieutenant-colonel cries Vire la République!" the procession stops and fraternizes. The Turcos and the Spahis at the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay wave their turbans. The flag over the pavilion of the Tuileries is hauled down. In front of the Prefecture there are cries of Down with Pietri." The Prefecture is closely shut.

THE REPUBLIC IS DECLARED. Arrived in front of the Hotel de Ville, the crowd forces its way in. Jules Favre and Jules Ferry go to the further end of the great hall. Two Gardes Mobiles with drawn swords clamber up the ornamental chimney and seat themselves in the lap of a marble nymph. Gambetta, Crémieux, and Kératry press in and take a place beside Favre, followed by Picard, Etiene Arago, Glais-Bizoin, Schoelcher, and others. Gambetta, Crémieux, and Kératry are by

themselves at the Mayor's table. Amid the tumult, Gambetta declares the Republic fact, and that E. Arago is appointed Mayor of Paris. The people shout approval. The Bureau is onstituted. Kératry is appointed Prefect of Police. The Bureau retires to constitute a Provisional Government and Ministry. At 4 o'clock the Bureau returns, and Gambetta declares the Provisional Government, constituted under the title of Government for the National Defense, consisting of Arago, Crémieux, Favre, Simon, Gambetta, Ferry, Glais-Bizoin, and Garnier-Pages. The people shout Rochefort's name. It is added amid acclamation. The members of Government again retire. There is a discussion whether the tri-color or the red flag is to be adopted. Schoelcher says "tri-color," and it is adopted.

THE ROCHEFORT EPISODE noon the Place de la Concorde was crowded, and the pussage of the bridge interrupted to the public by stituents met, by appointment, at 3 p. m., French people. It is accertained that the present

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

at the Great Market Hall. At a given signal, French Embassy will shortly be replaced, but as yet the leader raised a cane with a flag attached to it, and a shout, "To Sainte Pélagie!" ascended. The group was joined by other men, who up to that time had been lurking in the immediate vicinity, making in all about 300 when they reached the prison. There were three marines acting as sentries, outside. One of them made believe to lower his bayonet. It was raised by his comrade. The third followed the example. The crowd took the guns and broke them, but fraternized with the marines. There was no opposition from the wardens. Rochefort's cell doors were burst in, and he was

There was no ceach at the door. A lady passing m one, got out of it and made Rochefort get in. He was driven to the Hotel de Ville, arriving there at 5, and was carried in triumph to the throne room, where, amid the shouts and congratulations of friends, he learns that he is a member of the new Republican Government.

OVATION TO VICTOR HUGO. There was a great ovation to Victor Hugo last night, and a torchlight ovation to Thiers, whom some portion of the people desire to see appointed Minister of Finance. The former official journals admit that they consider the Government as only one of defence, the ultimate form to be determined by universal suffrage. Hugo has addressed a crowd in the Rue

FRENCH REPORTS OF THE SITUATION. NO OPPOSITION TO THE REPUBLIC—GEN. TROCHU STILL THINKS PARIS "SAFE"—PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE STILL GOING ON-ARRIVAL OF GEN. VINOY'S CORPS-THE MEN SAID TO BE

MUTINOUS-OFFICERS OF THE GUARD MOBILE RESIGNING. Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870. Organization is quietly proceeding. There is no issent from the necessity of a Republic anywhere, very French town yet heard from having accepted the change joyfully. There is great rejoicing here at the practical removal of the rigid press censorship, and war news and details are now published without

hinderance. Gen. Trochu reiterates his statement that Paris is safe, and extensive defensive exertions are still making. Trains are arriving hourly with artillery, cavalry, and infantry, from the front. The rollingstock of the Eastern roads are now mostly concentrated here or sent West to Havre and elsewhere.

Gen. Vinoy, with his entire force, arrived at Paris y railroad yesterday afternoon. His force consisted of eleven trains of cavalry, thirteen trains of artillery, and fourteen trains of infantry. The rolling stock of the Northern and other railroads will be dispatched immediately to the eastward to bring back other troops. Some of Gen. Vinoy's troops are mutinous, and charge the disaster at Sedan to treason among the French officers. Many of the officers of the Guard Mobile are resigning their commissions.

One of the daily journals publishes an absurd story that the King of Prussia has already anunced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of 3,000,000,000 francs. Among the names cited are the Messrs. Rothschilds, ad, Galliera, and other bankers, and the Presidents of the great railway and other companies of

The city is very quiet. Singing in the streets has entirely stopped, and as the enemy draws near the people evince a quiet but firm determination to fight,

It is reported that the bombardment of Montmédy ceased yesterday, and that the besieging force of Prussians has been withdrawn. Nothing has been neard from Strasbourg for two days.

Le Gaulois says the representatives of the foreign Powers all received instructions from their Governments, even before the receipt of the circular of Jules Favre, which was handed them last night, to ratify what they considered great measures necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and the integrity of French territory.

As the Corps Diplomatique leave Paris in case of siege, the Government will place representatives in the town they select as a residence. The avenues of the Grand Armee, and De Imperatrice, and Bois de Boulogne are all a vast camp filled with soldiers.

A large force of cavalry which managed to escape from Sedan reached Paris this morning. Gen. Cluseret is here and proposes to form a corps of army of the Rappel, was a prisoner, but the Prince Royal released him, saying: Paris you will find a Republic."

recently sent to the United States Government. It got together, and your General deemed the is thought the reply will have a great effect through-

The report that the Orleans Princes are on their vay to Paris is confirmed. It is rumored that the Republican Ministry are determined to arrest them on their arrival.

It is reported that a misunderstanding existed between Trochu and the Ministers, but the latter gave way. Trochu standing firm. It is said that the difference arose on the question of arming all classes of the population, which Trochn opposed.

Two hundred and eighty-three persons have been liberated who were political prisoners here. The Government of the National Defense decrees that the Fortress of Toul merits well of the nation for her heroic defence, which still continues. On the Place de la Concorde, where is located the statue of the City of Strasbourg, day and night crowds congregate in honor of a place so tried, and decorate the statue with flowers and immortelles. Torches at night illuminate the scene.

It is intended to lodge 100,000 Gardes Mobile from the provinces in large apartments which are vacant because of the rapacity of landlords and high prices. Several millions of cartridges were received here yesterday from Havre. In certain parts of the city the pavements are to be taken up to lessen the effects of bombs.

Even the ultra Republican journals testify their respect for the Princess Clotilde. The Princess Mathilde has been released by order of M. Keratry. Some objects which the Empress left in the Tuileries in the haste of departure have been forwarded to

Last night, as it was understood a meeting of the members of the majority of the Corps Legslatif was to take place at the dwelling of Deputy Johnson, an officer, by command of M. Kératy, courteously demanded a promise on honor of the Deputies that no opposition would be attempted to the efforts of the Government. The promise was given and the officer retired. It is reported that Cernuschi will be appointed Governor of the Bank

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-MENT.

of France.

THE NEW REPUBLIC NOT YET RECOGNIZED-NO PROCLAMATION TO BE ISSUED - MINISTER WASBBURNE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870. The statements published in a New-York paper and others, to the effect that the President had instructed Secretary Fish to issue a proclamation recognizing the Republic of France, is without foundation in fact. Not only is it not the case, but such action would be unnecessary and irregular The French Minister has received a dispatch from Jules Favre, announcing the establishment of a Republic in France, and requesting M. Berthemy to present the fact to the United States Government. Instructions have been sent to our Minister in Paris to recognize the new Government when it shall have been definitely ascertained that a Republic exists. Intelligence has been received here of the acceptance by nearly all the towns and cities of France of the new state of affairs, and it is now quite certain that within a week the Republic of France will be established by almost the unanimous consent of the appointments have been made.

Great regret is expressed here at the fact, if it be such, that England should have been allowed to recognize the new government of France before the United States. A wonderful change in sentiment has taken place, and many of those who were opposed to Napoleon now strongly sympathize with

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE CROWN PRINCE AT SOISSONS-INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS TO OBSTRUCT HIS PROGRESS. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870. The advance guard of the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia reached Soissons to-day, on their

march toward Paris. They are making rapid pro-

gress, notwithstanding the efforts of the French

engineers to obstruct their march. THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE. DISPATCH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA ANNOUNCING

THE RESULT. A supplement to the Staatsanzeiger of the 22d inst., contains the following important letter, addressed by the King to the Queen of Prussia, who has authorized its publication:

Yesterday was a day of renewed victory, the consequences of which cannot yet be estimated. In the early orning of yesterday the Twelfth Corps, the Corps of the Guard, and the Ninth Corps, proceeded toward the northern road of Metz-Verdun as far as St. Marcel and Dencourt, and were followed by the Third and the Tenth Corps, while the Seventh and the Eighth Corps, and subsequently also the Second, halted at Rezonville

When the first-named corps wheeled toward the right in a very woody terraine, toward Verneville and St. Privat, the last-mentioned corps began their attack upon Gravelotte-but not vehemently-in order to await the corps engaged in the great flank movement against the strong position of Amanvillers as far as the road to Metz. The corps effecting this wide flanking march only pivot corps (which had been engaged in the action) since 12 o'clock. The opposed us in the forests with violent resistance, so that we only slowly gained ground. St. Privat was taken by Corps of the Guard, Verneville by the Ninth Corps; the Twelfth Corps and Artillery of the

Third Corps now joined in the contest. Gravelotte was taken by troops of the Seventh and Eighth Corps, and the forests were seenred on both sides with great loss. In order to attack once more the hostile troops, forced back by the outflanking movement, an advance was made at dusk across Gravelotte. This was met by such tremendous firing from the parallel ranges of rifle pits, and from the artillery, that the Second Corps, just arriving, was obliged to charge the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and by this means it conquered and maintained the strong position.

It was 8j when on all sides the firing gradually subsided. At the last advance the shells-of Königgratz memory-were not wanting, at least where I was standing. This time I was removed from their range by the Minister Von Roon. All the troops I met cheered me with enthusiastic hurrahs. They performed miracles of bravery against an equally brave enemy, who defended every step, and often undertook offensive attacks, which were repulsed each time. What fate is in store for the enemy, who is now pent up in the intrenched and very strong camp of the fortress of Metz, is beyond present

I shrink from inquiring after the ensualties and the names, for by far too many acquaintances are mentioned, often without just grounds. Your regiment is said to have fought splendidly. Waldersee is wounded seriously, but not mortally, as I am told. I had intended to bivouse here, but after some hours I found a room, where rested on the Royal ambulance which was brought here, and as I have not taken with me anything of my equipment from Pont-a-Mousson, I have remained in my clothing these thirty hours. 1 thank God that He granted

THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN. GEN. DE WIMPFFEN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS -THE FRENCH WITHOUT PROVISIONS OR

AMMUNITION. Parts, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The following is the address of Gen. Wimpflen to the soldiers, dated Sedan, Sept. 3:

SOCDIERS: On Thursday you fought against a force greatly superior in numbers, from daybreak until dark. You resisted the enemy with the utmost bravery; when fighting, and not being able to respond to the call of Gen-When you reach erais and officers to attempt to rejoin Marshal Bazaine by the road to Montmedy, you were forced to retreat on Jules Favre is awaiting a response to his telegram | Sedan. In this desperate effort, but 2,000 men could be attempt utterly hopeless and impracticable. Your General found, with deep regret, when the army was reunited within the walls of the town, that it had supplies neither of food nor ammunition; could neither leave the place nor defend it, means of existence being alike wanting for the population. I was therefore reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy. I sent yesterday to the Prussian headquarters with full powers from the Emperor, but could not at first bring myself to accept the combitions imposed by the enemy. This morning however, menaced by a born bardment to which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt to get honorable terms. I have obtained conditions by which we are saved much of the possibleannoying and insulting formalities which the

usages of war generally impose.

Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it only remains for us, officers and soldiers, to accept with resignation the consequences of this surrender. We massacre has been avoided, and we yielded only under circumstances against which no army could fight, namely, want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion, let me say that you are still able to render brilliant services to your country, without being needlessly slaughtered.

DE WIMPFFEN, General Commanding-in-Chief.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION. THE KING OF PRUSSIA SUMMONED TO BERLIN-THE GARRISON OF METZ STARVING-A SNEER AT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870. The Provincial Correspondence of Berlin says great events may be expected, whose consequences will be of the highest moment. The revolution at Paris renders mediation nugatory. Delbrück, President of the Federal Chancery, has summoned the King

of Prussia to Berlin. A correspondent of The Guardian at Luxembourg writes that the garrison of Metz is starving, and beef there is \$2 a pound.

The Times, to-day, has several bitter articles on the absence and apathy of the Queen and Princes, "who are deer stalking," while Europe is shaken to its foundation. It says the Ministry with their herculean efforts have succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into the contest. This summarizes the conduct of England at the supreme crisis

The Times to-day, in its city article, commenting on the prostration of business, and the unsteadiness in the market for securities, says the price of Federal bonds depends on the success of the Prussians, which it seems is now assured. The writer hopes the French Republic will not persist in a vain struggle, but seek peace and the leisure to constitute itself.

The St. Petersburg Journal says: "The Czar shares every effort to localize and abridge the war, but ineffectually, as Prussia repels any intervention at all restraining its freedom of action."

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS. CONTRADICTORY RUMORS OF MEDIATION— FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES — DISPOSAL

OF THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

LONDON. Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870. A Brussels dispatch says that the neutral powers are yet unadvised of any efforts for mediation, notwithstanding the report that England had made entreaties to that effect, while snother report states that the Russian Government is about to propose a

Congress of the Great Powers, but that Prussia would certainly decline

It is rumored that Louis Blane will return to England as Embassador of France. Gen. Fleury, the French Embassador at St. Petersburgh, has resigned

and left that country. Nearly all the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been sent under the capitulation to the neighboring towns and farms. Twelve hundred of MacMahon's army are reported at Mézières. Twenty thousand are between Vouziers and La Chéne Propu-

Sharp animadversions in The Times had the effect to bring the members of the Cabinet back to London and there is reason to believe that England will soon take action to stop the war.

The Independence Belge says the Empress Engenie s a guest of the Hoogvean family, at the Chateau of Meysse, near Brussels.

It is asserted that the accession of Austria to the Neutral League is qualified by the condition that mediation is prohibited.

The German States, at the demand of Prussia, undertake to provide for 80,000 French prisoners, at the rate of one to every 500 of the population. It is reported that the cities of the South German States, neluding Carlsruhe, Mayence, Stuttgardt, and Munich, have petitioned for annexation to North Ger-

Efforts are making in Russia for the relief of the wounded. The Empress ordered all the Government stores of lint to be sent to Basic, and 36 Russian surgeons are going thither.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

GERMAN DEMONSTRATION AT HOBOKEN

The Germans of Hoboken celebrated the late victories of the German armies in the European war by a grand terchlight procession last evening. It was eplendidly prepared, and passed off in the most grderly. manner. In the principal streets the houses were pro fusely decorated with American and German flags, and nearly the whole city was in the richest manner illumin ated with every kind of Chinese lanterns and gas-jets Even the smallest streets were more or less illuminated. During the procession an uninterrupted display of fire works, rockets, blue and red lights, fire-crackers, Calcium lights, etc., took place. The procession formed in Hud-son-street, in front of the Germania Garden, at about 8:30 p. m., and consisted of several divisions, headed by bands of music, as follows: First Division, Mr. Allsted, market, a squad of police officers, Hoboken Riding Club on horseback, Committee of Arrangements, German Patriotic Aid Society of Hoboken and members of the German Patriotic Aid Society of Hoboken and members of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this city, Common Council in carriages. Second Division, Aiderman Timken, Marshal—German rifle corps, turnverein, Hudson County Artillery. Third Division, Lieut, Guze, Marshal—Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and illuminated boat on a wagon), Sailing Club "Jux." Fourth Division, Mr. F. Vilmar, Marshal—German singing Society "Concordia" of Hudson City, Hoboken German singing society "Concordia" of Hudson City, Hoboken German Singing societies, "Quartette Club," "Germannia" and "Lyra." Fifth Division, Col. Von Amsberg, Marshal—Hoboken Veteran Corps, German Club, Mercantile Library Association, Hoboken Lodge, No. 161, O. H. S.; Blucher Lodge, O. H. S. Sixth Division, Capt. John Horsman, Marshal—Oak Lodge, O. H. S.; other participants on foot and in carriages. The procession, in which large numbers of flags were carried, was composed of about 2,509 persons, and required 25 minutes to pass a given point. As the procession marched on there was endless cheering of the inhabitants of the illuminated houses, who stood at their windows waving handkerchiefs. The streets were densely thronged by spectators. The line of march was as follows: Hudson-st., Washington-st., Bloomfield-st., to Church-square, where the Singing Societies united, and, accompanied by the bands of music, sang the German national air, "The Guard on the Rhine."

Dr. Kuddich made a spirited speech, which was received with great applause by the audience, in which he stated that it was not the first time in Eistory that the German united had destroyed foreign empires. German united had destroyed foreign empires. German united had destroyed foreign 830 p. m., and consisted of several divisions, headed by bands of music, as follows: First Division, Mr. Alisted,

MINOR MATTERS. The Fifth Ward German Guards has formed Three Eighteenth Ward Patriotic Aid Fund

The "New Democracy of America" sent by able yesterday a congratulatory address to the Repub-cans of France and "International Workingmen of

The subscriptions received by the German Patriotic Aid Society of Brooklyn amounts to about \$5,000. The Liederkranz Society of this city has sub-scribed \$3,315.

The Germans of New-Haven held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting on Tuesday night to

brate the German victories. The conduct of one of the City Aldermen, who prevented the Germans from firing a salute, was severely denounced. The French Union Republican Club of this eity is enthusiastic over the news from Paris, and \$250 were raised last evening by a concert given at No. 100 Prince st., for the purpose of enabling several of its mem-bers to return to France and fight for the Republic.

At the meeting of the Twenty-second Ward German Association last evening much satisfaction was expressed at the establishment of the Republic in France, and it was stated that THE TRIBUNE is the only paper that finds favor in the eyes of the Germans of that Ward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held at Trenton last evening for the purpose of excressing sympathy with the wounded Prussian soldiers, speeches were made by Prof. Fischer of New-Brunswick, and Col. Wucshel of New-York. A Committee to raise production appropriate

funds was appointed.

The French patriotic aid subscriptions in this city amount to \$22,000. The Subscription Committee have resolved to call a public meeting to devise means of increasing this amount. Mme. Gazzaniga, M. Lefranc,

The Executive Committee of the Irish-American Friends of France, Daniel R. Lyddy, Chair-man, and Thomas F. Lowry, Secretary, have issued the following call:

ITSIS-1548-1570.

IRISH-AMERICANS INDOME THE REPUBLIC
A grand mass meeting of the Irish eitiens of New York, to rejoice over the establishment of the Republic in France, will be held in the large until of the Cooper Institute on Monday evening. Sept. 12, at 7 o clock. The leading Irish citizens have been invited to speak on the secasion.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 7, 1870.—Messes. Her-RING, Farrel & Sherman, 251 Broadway, N. Y.: Laf-lin, Butler & Co.'s safe just opened. Contents all right; being in fire fifty hours of intense heat. Herring & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Peter Parker, one of the wealthest citizens of .A soldiers' monument was dedicated at

. A fire in Plymouth, N. H., on Tuesday, destroyed welling and outbuildings of Heary W. Blair. The loss is \$11,000; . The charges of impeachment against the Geor-ate Trassrer, Ingier, were dismissed yesterday by a vote of 78 for isal to 7 against

....Thomas Banks was arraigned in Boston yes .The Hon. Alexander H. Stevens is slowly re-

.The examination of Stevens, the Franklin markers, was concluded yesterday. Its has been committed to default of additions built

n detail of sufficient bal.

...The Gaspé (Canada) fishermen this season immease hails of cod. The lowest sam made per man is said to be. The result is attributed to the enforcement of the Canadian fashery.

...The will of the late John Simmons of Boston saids a half's million of dollars to establish a "Simmons Femolewary" for cultivation in the department of education customary to the

hington st., Boston, was robbed on Tuesday night of goods valued at 1000. A how nasted Stanton, employed in the store, is missing, and spected of the robbery.

.The Fourth Troy Conference Camp-Meeting. .The old Board of Directors of the Southern

Treasurer, and Homer W. Lockwood, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the National Riffle Club, led at Springsled, Mass., yesterday, John Williamson of New-York was reclected President; D. A. Brown of Bouton, Secretary, and A. Haven of Booton, Treasurer. The gold metal for the best average shooting was won by W. W. Wetmore of Springfield. The Club has leased the grounds there for ten year.

.The entries for the grand trial of implements chinery, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society at

POSTSCRIPT.

. 4 A. M.

PEACE RUMORS

ETIENNE ARAGO AND M. THIERS GONE ON A MISSION TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1850 It is rumored that Etienne Arago and M. Thien have gone on a mission to the King of Prussia.

VICTOR HUGO'S RETURN TO PARIS. AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION-HIS ADDRESS TO PARISIANS-HE COUNSELS DESISTANCE

TO INVASION. PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1850. An enthusiastic reception was yesterday giver Victor Hugo on his arrival at the Northern Railway station. The large place of St. Lazare at the station was filled with people, mostly of the lower orders. and a double file of National Guards and Garde Mobile was drawn up as guard of honor on the high

ground around the station. A number of Democratic leaders of Paris, including Victor Hugo's sons, M. Rochefort, M. Glass Bijoin, the venerable Michelet, M. Laboulaye, and others, had assembled to meet the exiled poet and patriot. A hasty arch had been thrown up over the doorway of the station and wreathed with the flags of France, Italy, the United States, Switzerland and Spain. Much attention was excited by the appearance among these standards of the flag of the

German Republic of 1848. As the venerable exile appeared, supported by hi friends to enter the carriage sent for him by Jules Favre, he was greeted with enthusiastic shouts When these had somewhat subsided he spoke in full clear voice, and with great earnestness and simplic ity of a ction, these words:

CITIZENS: I have come back from an exile of 20 years imultaneously with the Republic. The Republic come o defend Paris, the capital of civilization. Paris must not be suffied by invasion. To invade is to invade Liberty-it is to invade civilization. No such invasion shall umph. Paris will be saved by the union of all souls, all hearts, all arms in her defense defeat of Paris means new hatreds, new resentments, new barriers between people and people. Paris must be victorious in the name of Fraternty, for only by making the fraternity of all possible, can liberty of all be gained." Pointing to an American flag Victor Hugo said, "That banner of stars speaks to-day to Paris and to France, proclaiming miracles of power, which are easy to a great people contending for a great rinciple-the liberty of every race, the fraternity of all.

The speech was immensely cheered, and the speaker was fairly carried by the people to his carriage. He looks well, though aged; his long locks are gone, his beard is white, but his eyes are full of fire, and his voice as firm as ever.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS. PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. TROCHU-MINISTE-RIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1970. The following proclamation from Gen. Trochu bas een published to-day: "The enemy is approaching; the defense of the capital is assured. The moment has arrived to organize the de-fense of the surrounding departments. Orders have been given to the Prefects of the Seine, the Seine and Aise, and the Seine and Marne, to unite the defenders of the country, who will be supported by troops from Paris,

and by large numbers of cavalry gathered in the envi-"The commander of these forces will receive their orders from the Governor of Paris. Each citizen will be nspired by duty to his country. The Government counts on the patriotism of all. TROCHU, Governor of Paris. All the French journals announce that Marshal

Mac Mahon is dead. Jules Ferry has been appointed Administrator of the Department of the Seine; Mr. Dorian, Minister of Public Works ; Rear-Admiral Dompierre d' Horny, Minister of the Marine, ad interim, and M. Du-

puy de Lôme and Gen. Trihault members of the Committee of Defense. The Government decrees that the City of Paris be authorized to use 5,000,000 francs for works of de-

fense and hospital service.

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION IN PROGRE CHESTER, N. H.—THE OPENING EXERCISES—ADDRESS BY DR. GEORGE B. LORING.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 6 .- The seventh unnual exhibition of the New-England Agricultural Soety, and the sixteenth annual show of the New-Hampshire Agricultural Society opened under most favorab auspices at the Riding Park in this city to-day. This ar the drouth was so severe that many farmers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts were forced to feed their stock on hay in their barns soon after they were through haying. There has been no pasture feed in many sec tions since, and in some of the smaller towns in Massa chusetts farmers have been offered \$55 per tun not de livered. In the fruit line apples will yield abundantly Trees in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire which had ot borne fruit for so long that the owners had really forgotten the variety, blossomed full, and are propped up on all sides, so laden are they with this favorite fruit. In Nashua a day or two ago, a gentleman who owns a large orchard offered to sell a large crop of apples for

making cider at eight cents a bushel, and in a few weeks they will be exceedingly cheap in city markets in this section.

large orchard offered to sell a large crop of appies for making cider at eight cents a bushel, and in a few weeks they will be exceedingly cheap in city markets in this section.

The fair was opened this morning at 16 a.m., with a good attendance of visitofs. The morning exercises embraced an address by Dr. George B. Loring, President of the New-England Society. He was introduced by Gen. Natt Head, President of the New-Hampehire Society, who made a very pleasant speech of welcome. The substance of Dr. Loring's address was as follows:

We have just cause for congratulation, for at no time since the formation of the Society have we seen such evidence of enterprise, thrift, and careful endeavor on the part of New-England farmers as we witness to-day. We had an idea that the first exhibition at Springfield, in 1864, was all that we could expect from our hard climate and ranged soil; but a steady and constant increase from that time to this has brought us to a point when we may with entire property and justice express our wonder and admiration. We have made great improvement in every branch of cattle-breeding. I am happy to inform you that no admirature of foreign blood has been thus far successful in destroying that peculiar and valuable type of American horse, which has, as it were, become indigenous here, and in most points of excellence surpasses any other horse in the world. The entries of these classes of animals are larger this figst than ever before, there being nearly 100 of cattle, 300 for see, and 300 sheep and swine. The exhibition of agricultural implements has not been surpassed. Speaking of the general merits of agriculture once begun, soldom ends until the work of destruction is accomplished. But we can look that in New-England no such externimiting conflict will be successful. And we who believe in the accurate and scientific pursuit of agriculture, may assure ourselves that the Agricultural district of our country we have rouched as follows: Upon every agricultural district of our country we have e

ANOTHER SMASH-UP ON THE ERIE BOAD A bad railroad casualty happened on the Erie at Middletown about 7 o'clock last evening. Two waiting for orders, when another coal train ran into the

coal trains were standing on the eastward-bou